Journalism - Recent Consumer Markets

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Introduction

What is high markets and low markets – labour markets and high markets – which means that the process of in fact the levels of structure then is finally in argumentative styles the format of labouring poor and in fact the markets of in fact capitalists which means in fact the multinational company style opposed to real lived fact of poverty.

In a manner of speaking we distinguish high and low culture, and also market and cheap labour markets – which also means the process of companies and the process of consumption which then means also finally CPIM activists argue – to map the labour markets and connect them to each other as opposed to following the multinational model of in fact higher market ideas – we also mean they used to argue – to understand two types of markets and two types of lifestyles and finally two types of commercial culture and even finally two types of wage styles and even finally to cover all this through the main statistic Consumer Price Index which means mapping elite consumption as opposed to cheap poor consumption and therefore higher Microsoft through Structural Adjustment type foreign companies as opposed to real lived poverty of the people – how can we Althusser argues see it in that sense of history of shifting the index of in fact what I call in three points.

I. Microsoft and such developments
II. Labour developments
III. Distinctions of poverty and elites.
IV. Such juxtapositions in a Statistical Format.

I. Consumer Price Index

With the mass revolt and even mass popular struggles there is also a shift in Consumer indexes which then is finally also a movement of the protest which creates the set of conditions called the purchasing power of people which means in fact a lot of simple high living ideas for the capitalists to in fact mediate elites which then is living high consumer indexes of life – the difference between the poorest and the elites is then is living difference of a higher lifestyle and index.

II. Labour Phenomenology from Markets – Market Ideology against Living Labour

In fact the market ideology means at one level informalised labour sections of leather workers or even shoe and garment workers which then is also the mass worker which introduces even types of phenomenological workers which introduces for us the retail sector and FDI in retail which then is a consumer index for the middle now elite classes.

To continue then there is also in fact market ideology in India which produces also labour markets and a major participation of labour sectors in towns and smaller town labour which also has this process of in fact complex labouring patterns – which means that in fact the process of market ideology then means that finance is about the process of market ideology which means higher markets – like cinema, software and such high ideas including hotels and the mix of Tata, Birla and Ambani and the likes which means in fact to convert labour markets to market standards of garments, and even phone, games and such high ideologies which means that in fact living labour is poorer and the market ideology even proposes higher markets.

Consumer price index shows in fact that the higher level of olive culture and even wine culture is the ideology of markets which can also be though a limited appeal – actually people are poor and Consumer index notes this style of poor living conditions and poor indexes mainly as well – I call this an analysis of differences in class.

III. What is Market Economics

In fact market economics is about markets which then are high financial markets or even FDI in retail and even Nike type markets which then is the ideology of the matter – how can coffee, garment and textile and even shoes, and cheap production of labour become market ideologies – how can the poor protest while markets become multinational companies on these markets – the market ideology then promotes the view as was once said – Naomi Klein calls it a logo culture which sees it as market economics.